Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830. [NUMBER 2,103.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th Inst.

THE Theatre will close for the season with Sheridan's comedy of

THE

SHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

After which (by desire) the petit comedy

OF

CHARLES THE SECOND.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 28th and Wednesday the 29th Instant.

Boxes.....	Rs 3	Upper Boxes	Rs 4
Pit.....	Rs 6	Gallery.....	Rs 2

☞ Gentleman are requested not to offer money at the doors.

N. B. No admission behind the scenes excepting to those actually engaged in the performance.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the Petitions for the undernamed Insolvents are to be heard before the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, on the 1st Monday in October next. Viz.

BHIM ALLYBHOY,
JAIRUZ SUNDER,
PUNNOO FAZELL and
JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

Bombay, 21st Sept., 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant deceased, may be granted to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE the only Son of the said Deceased, all persons Concerned therein are hereby Apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of September 1830.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી • મુમ્બઇ • વાલા • આગાલા • વેપારી • અ
રનાર • પારસી • નવરોજ • નસારવાનજી • મા
નકજ • તથા • જેજીભાઇ • હોરમજી • તથા • આગાલા
મુ • સાપારી બાર • મુ • લેવાલાડ • શ્રી • મુમ્બઇ • મુ
જુડીકટર • ની • ગ્રારામ • ફ્રોરટમો • ઉપર • ફરેલા •
મરનારનાં • ખિલા • ફોકરા • માં ઉતરજી • નવરોજ
ફ • અરજ • કીધીછેલે • મકુને • મલે • તેલાડ • જેકો
ઈ • ઇનાં • વાળેલાના • હોઈ • તેઓને • જાહેર • થાઈ*

તારીખ • ૨૧ મી • સપ્તેમ્બર • ૧૮૩૦

ચિ • ઈ • શ્રીમોથકાઉરિયા*

વકીલ*

Advertise ment.

COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency and Outstations that he has just received a Large Investment of Ross and Sons's Perfumery by the *Royal George* which is just opened at their Shop No. 7 Forbes Street, a Quantity of Gentlemen's Fashionable Peruques, Parisian Hair and Silk Fronts, Fancy Soap of many excellent qualities, Sattin Perfume Bags, Geroffe Pins for Putting Ladies Hair up into bowls, Leather Rollers for Curling Hair, Fancy Brushes of all qualities, Vegetable Tooth Paste, Fancy Razors in Cases, Japanned Tin Dressing Boxes and various other Articles, &c. &c. &c.

Europe Fancy Biscuit in Japanned tin Cannisters.

Bombay, 22d *Sept.*, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, will be held in the Vestry of St. Thomas's Church, on Saturday, the 25th Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

H. JEFFREYS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1830.

NOTICE.

D. DORARJEE has the pleasure to inform the numerous Subscribers to his Lottery Scheme that he has modified his Scheme for the better advantage of the Subscribers, though the price of his Chances remains the same, and he hopes upon examination it will be found as Such.

ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE,

Lottery on 407½ Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery for 1831, to be divided into 1,228 Chances at Sicca Rs 40 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of.....	100	Tickets
1	do.	of.....	50	do.
1	do.	of.....	20	do.
1	do.	of.....	10	do.
2	do.	of 5 Tickets each	10	do.
2	do.	of 4 do. each....	8	do.
2	do.	of 3 do. each....	6	do.
5	do.	of 2 do. each....	10	do.
21	do.	of 1 do. each....	21	do.
52	do.	of ½ do. each....	26	do.
526	do.	of ¼ do. each....	131½	do.
614	Prizes		392½	
614	Blanks			

1,228 Chances.

Reserved for the benefit of the Subscribers whose Numbers may come up Blanks. } 15 Tickets

Total 407½ Tickets

The above Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms.

All Applications for Tickets in the above Lottery are requested to be made to the PROJECTOR at *Rustomjee Cawasjee Esq.* with whom all Subscriptions received will be deposited who has Agreed to Countersign the Tickets and guarantee the prizes of Half and quarter Tickets arrising in this Lottery.

D. DORABJEE,
PROJECTOR,

Calcutta, 24th August, 1830.

N. B. DADABHOY PESTONJEE have still a few chances to dispose of, in the above Lottery, at this Presidency, at the rate of ~~Rs~~ 44 per chance for which he will thankfully receive Subscriptions.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1830.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT.

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Government of India and His Majesty's Colonies eastward of the Cape, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further information will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to improvement will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 ~~Rs~~ STICHED AND COVERED,

Gazette Office, Sept. 22nd, 1830.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 22d Sept.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE remainder of an Invoice of Cut and Plain Glass Ware, Plated Cruet Frames, &c. several Jars of Raspberry and Strawberry Jam—Day and Martin's Blacking, Dog Chains, Madapollam Cloths, an Invoice of sewing Cotton, several articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

AND AT NOON,

Any Horses, Carriages, or Cattle that may offer.

PRIME STATIONERY,

Frith Bomanjee and Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction this day Wednesday the 22d instant, an Invoice of the above, comprising Superfine, Post and Foolscap Paper, Note, Cartridge, and Blotting Ditto, Wafers, Lead Pencils, Red Tape, Buckhorn Penknives in cases, Black and Red Ink Powders, Europe bound Letter Books, with Indices of 5 quires each, &c.

GENUINE HIGHLAND WHISKEY.

A FEW dozens of the above will be put up for Sale, this day, by Public Auction, by FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. who will also sell a quantity of Scotch and English Preserves, Marmalades, &c.

FOR SALE.

A COMMODIOUS Teak built Bungalow, comprizing Sitting and Bed-Room with Verandahs, Cook House, Stable and other out Houses, to be sold remarkable cheap. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. who will shew a Plan of the same.

Also a capital suit of Subaltern's Tents, Surat made, and very little used. Apply as above.

A CARD.

DOSSABHOY DORABJEE, Lalecaca, begs to announce to the public that he has opened a Shop opposite to LIMJEE BHICAJEE'S, where are now exposed for sale the following Articles lately imported.

Lisbon White Wine, Old Port Wine London Market, a small Selection of French Claret, Bursaque, and Sauterne Wines, Pale Brandy, and a few choice Liqueurs in bottles; Holland Gin, first quality in stone bottles, A quadent in Kegs and bottles. Madeira Wine, London Market in Pipes, Halves, and Quarters, fresh Chocalate, Cheeses, Guava Conservers and Marmalade, Morocco Leather first quality, Black Hats of sorts, Portuguese Paper, Boxes of Havanna Cheroots, and Snuff in Tin Canisters.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs 5	qr. "
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks' for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Bespondentia Bonds, each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Pnterest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading, do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	"	3

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

The Register Office.

THE following is the scale at which it is proposed to fix the maximum of wages for servants *at the Presidency.*

Head Servants.....	Rs.	12
Second ditto.....	Do.	9
Servants of all work,.....	Do.	10
Cooks.....	Do.	10
Cooks' mates.....	Do.	4
Cooks, finding their own mates....	Do.	13
Ghorawallahs.....	Do.	6
Peons.....	Do.	6
Ayahs, finding their own victuals..	Do.	14
Ayahs, boarded by the employer...	Do.	8
Children's servants.....	Do.	6
House Hamalls.....	Do.	7
Durjee.....	Do.	10

Should any gentlemen, heads of families and others, agree in the expediency of a general reduction of their establishments to the foregoing scale and any attempt they may make to effect it meet with opposition, the Superintendent of the Register Office will supply them with excellent servants at the above rates for half the accustomed charge, as he deems it of the greatest importance that reductions should be extensively effected at the smallest possible inconvenience to the parties concerned.

The fees of the Registry Office will from the 1st proximo be charged as follows.

For supplying a Head servant....	Rs.	5
Ditto.....a Cook....	Ditto	5
Ditto.....an Ayah....	Ditto	5
Ditto .....a second Servant	Ditto	4
Ditto....a Servant of all work	ditto	4
Ditto..a Durjee.....	ditto	4
Ditto..Ghorawallas, Peons, Mussals, &c. each.....	ditto	3

If Servants furnished from the Register Office are discharged for any other cause than misconduct their places will be supplied for half the above fees; but should it appear they have grossly misbehaved no fee will be levied in providing substitutes.

Gentlemen at outstations applying for Servants, will be good enough *in all cases* to state the *maximum* of wages they intend to give (for at present it is impossible to bring them to the Presidency level) and the amount of advance that may be made by the Register Office to enable the servants to join their master's stations.

All letters to be *post paid.*

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1830.

FOR SALE.
AT THE
WAREHOUSE
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO,

THE following Superior WINES &c lately received from Messrs. *James Cockburn & Co.* of London, which they can recommend to the notice of Messes and Families, viz.

Pale and Brown Sherry	@ Rs	24	per doz,
Old Port.....	@ "	20	do.
Old Cogniac Pale and Dark Brandy.....	@ "	15	do.
Whiskey.....	@ "	20	do.
Geneva.....	@ "	12	do.
Constantia in pints....	@ "	17	do.

N. B. To ensure against fraud or deception, Messrs. Cockburn and Co. have taken the precaution to Stamp the ends of the Corks with their name.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1830.

Mr. G. HIGGS.

HAS for sale at his Residence in Chowpatty a few strong serviceable Horses for either saddle or harness.

Mr. H. takes this opportunity of returning his respectful thanks to those Gentlemen and friends who favoured him last season with their commissions, and is happy to find from various accounts and letters that the generality of the Horses turned out well and satisfactory, and several purchased expressly for the Turf are likely to give every satisfaction to their present owners.

Mr. H. begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that from accounts he has received, Bombay will shortly be well stocked with Blood Arabian Horses of strength, figure and symmetry.

Mr. H's. terms are as follows.

Commission for purchasing all Horses for Gentlemen at a distance agreeably to instructions ..... Rs. 50 each

Charges on Horses and vehicles sold on Commission ..... 5 p. ct.

For purchasing Horses on account of Gentlemen on the spot previously approved of by them ..... 30 each

Purchasing Pairs to match for draft ..... 50 each

For giving an opinion in regard to the sonndness, &c. of Horses without being employed to purchase 20 each

For Horses standing at his stable per day ..... Rs 1

Shoeing	2½	Cutting the Lampas	3
Trimming	3	Bleeding	4
Docking	6	Physicking	6
Firing	15	Cropping	10
		Castration	20

For an opinion on the treatment of any disorder or lameness were he may be called in for such purpose only 20

The terms for sick and lame Horses put under his care must entirely depend on the trouble and expence incurred on such animals.

Mr. Higgs will take the earliest opportunity of selecting and dispatching the Horses required for those Gentlemen who have again favoured him with their Commissions.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1830.

WINES FOR SALE.

AT

Messrs. FORBES AND CO'S.

GODOWNS.

(From Messrs. Adam, Duff and Co)

VIZ.

SHERRY in pints	Rs	14	per dozen.
Ditto in quarts	"	24	" Do.
Port Wine in pints	"	11	" Do.
Ditto in quarts	"	20	" Do.
Moselle in do	"	30	" Do.

Claret from Messrs. Bell, Rennie and Co. of Leith at Rs 25 per dozen,

French Claret, vizt.

Lafitte	Rs	20	
St Julian	Rs	14	per dozen.
Medoc	Rs.	12 and	
Sauturne	Rs	14	

Bombay, 22nd September, 1830.

TO BE LET.

THE COMMODIOUS Upper roomed House situate in (Khetwaddee) Girgaum, with Outhouses, Stables, &c. There are two wells in the Yard; and a small Garden attached, Rent Rs. 60 per mensem—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, at JAHANGIER NASSERWAJEE AND CO'S., or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 4.

ગ્રોજેટ આફીશમાં વેચવાનાં છે*

છેલી • ગરાડ • જુરીનાં • જાદીગ્રેનોને •
શર • જંગ • પીટર • ગરાડ • જેકાંક • કહી • રંગલાવે
ઉ • તેહનાં • જંગરેજી • નથા • ગુજરાતી • નથા • મહ
રેતી • સપ્તારે • છાપેલાં • બોડાંકિ • બોપાની બાં*
ભાવ • દર • બોપીબનાં • કિંમતાં • ફર)

For Passage to London from Malabar.

THE

FINE NEW TEAK BUILT COPPER FASTENED SHIP,

ORIENTAL,

600 TONS.

JAMES LEADER,

COMMANDER.

HAS very Superior accommodations for Passengers, no expence having been spared in fitting them up in the first style of elegance; she carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Aleppey on or before the 7th of October.—Apply to Messrs. OWEN, CALDECOTT AND CO., Bombay or Cochin, where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE FINE SHIP

ABBERTON,

OF

500 TONS.

L. PERCIVAL, H. C. S. COMMANDER,

HAS a poop, and excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail for the above port on the 1st December next, Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. to whom apply until the Ship's arrival.

Bombay, 22nd Sept., 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,

THE SHIP

LADY RAFFLES.

OF 650 TONS,

IS expected in October and will sail in all December. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bomday, 22nd Sept., 1830.

THE SHIP

CHARLES KERR

CAPT. JOHN BRODIE,

OF 550 TONS.

WILL follow the Lady Raffles in all January for London and the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1830.

Freight to Calcutta.

THE FINE GRAB BRIG

HINDOOSTAN,

OF 286 TONS

AS PER REGISTER.

HENRY SHEWARD ROSE

COMMANDER.

WILL sail on the 1st of October next direct to the above Port. Apply at the Bombay Snmmachar Office near the King's Barrack or the Commander on board.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1830.

Will be published and ready for Sale on Monday next.

IN THE FORM OF A

PAMPHLET.

A VISIT to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 2.

Gazette Office, Sept. 22nd 1830.

CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—August 27th The barque Research D. Sterling, from Amherst Town 12th July, and Rangoon 8th August.

The French Ship Antigone, E. Girodroux, from Bordeaux 8th April, and Bourbon 31st July.

Passengers per Research, from Rangoon.—W. Spiers, Esq.

Per Antigone from Bourbon.—Le Coute, and Solane, Esq. Merchants.

DEPARTURES.—August 25th, The English barque Crown, J, Pinter, for Liverpool.

The English brig Falledeu, R, Mould, for Mauritius.

26th.—The English Ship James and Thomas. W, Ashbridge, for Mauritius.

The English Ship James Pattison, J. Grote for London.

The English Ship Hercules, D. Wilson for China.

The English brig Indian, C, Freer for Liverpool.

Augt. 28th.—The English Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles for China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 24th Augt. the Lady of Mr. John Bell, of a Son, still-born.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Augt. the Lady of W. Anley, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 25th Augt. after a lingering illness, Thomas William Spratt, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, aged 11 months, deeply regretted.

At Cawnpore, on the 16th August, Emma, the Daughter of Captain H. W. Wake, 44th Regt. N. I. aged 2 years, 1 month and 16 days.

At Cawnpore, on the 15th Augt. P. Matthew, Esq. attached to the Medical Depot at that Station.

Government Securities.

TO BUY] Prem.		AUGT. 27, 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.	
28	8	Remittable	27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan.	0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto	0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share,	4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs	1 10½

MADRAS.

FORTY-EIGHTH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FIRST CLASS DRAWING.

Tuesday, the 7th September, 1830.

No. 5295 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
No. 5890 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 4741 a Prize of 6,000 Rupees.
Nos. 349 356 947 2166 and 3982, Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 478 1825 2218 2297 2408 2199 3656 4192 4473 4857 5399 and 5680 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 207 386 877 956 1052 1116 1180 1181 1201 1510 1597 1799 2464 2706 2856 3007 3397 3398 3426 3472 3644 3688 3979 4011 4132 4457 4550 5020 5549 and 5685 Prize of 200 Rupees each.
Nos. 6 411 514 532 570 719 740 801 867 908 971 994 1022 1062 1249 1275 1535 1893 1907 1911 2098 2147 2216 2529 2699 2745 2872 2946 2986 3055 3093 3106 3261 3357 3358 3464 3504 3645 3667 3970 4102 4162 4708 4850 3880 5186 5249 5384 5636 and 5954 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.—*Govt. Gaz. Sep. 9.*

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—September 5th, Ship Copernicus, W. A. May, from Mauritius 24th August.

do. Ship Boddington, R. Noyes, from Portsmouth 2d April, and Rio de Janeiro 20th June.

do. Brig Louisa, J. Serjeant, from Dondo 3d August.

7th Brig Le Dauphin, L. Reboul, from Pondicherry, 6th Sept.

do. Brig La Courriere de Nantz. R. Dore, from Poudichesry, 6th September.

do. Ship Earl Kellie, R, Edwards from Mauritius 11th August.

DEPARTURES.—3d. Bark Flora, W. Bolton, for Coringa.

4th, Brig Highland Chief, O. W, Fermie, for Penang, Singapore, and Siam.

do. Ship Robarts, J. Corbyn, for Calcutta;

5th Bark Eleanor, R. H. D. Towle, for the Northern Ports;

7th, Ship Lady MacNaghten, W, L. Pope, for Calcutta.

8th, Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, for Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 2d Instant the Lady of H. Chamier, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Orchard Lodge, Chingleput, on the 31st August, the Lady of Captain T. Locke, Comg. at that Station, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th Sept. Samuel Boutflower, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, aged 53.

At Royapetta, on the 3d Instant, after a short illness, Virginy, Wife of Mr. Lewis Perine, Dancing Master, aged 22 years.

At St, Thome on Monday the 6th Instant, William John, the infant Son of Sub Conductor G. Morton, aged 1 year, 5 months and 3 days.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable	31	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent.	29	Do
New Ditto	¾	Do.
Exchange	1 | 9,	per Rupee.

BOMBAY.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Letter of a Native with the long Signature, has been received but we decline publishing it, for obvious reasons.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London	at 6 months sigh	1 | 9
Bengal	at 30 days sight,	109 per 100
Madras	at 30 days sight	102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 \| Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 \| 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0-\| 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars ..... none.
German Crowns ..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London ..... Per Ton £ 5.
China ..... Nomi...

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.

We are still without any arrivals from England.—The *Annandale* has not yet made her appearance, although hourly expected.

The Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Enterprize* sailed yesterday for the Coast and Calcutta, bearing with her the most fervent and anxious wishes for a speedy and safe termination of her voyage.

The late arrivals from China bring the most distressing accounts of the Opium Market, we have seen several Commercial Letters bearing upon this subject, from one of which we make the following extract, the letter is dated Canton the 28th of June.

"Since our last advices of the 18th Instant; Patna Opium has declined to 780 "Sp. Drs. and Malwa 560 Sp. Drs. per "Chest, which prices are but nominal, the "anxiety of sellers having produced a panic "among the dealers, such as we have seldom "witnessed; though the deliveries from the "1st to the 24th Inst., were of Patna 548. "Benares 104 and Malwa 1036 Chests, making a total of 1688 Chests in 24 days."

Relative to the Cotton Market, we find the following paragraph in the same letter. "Old Cotton is unsaleable at from 7 5 to 8 "Taels per pecul, according to quality. New "Ditto, from 9 to 10 Taels per pecul."

Yesterday about half past two o'clock Sir John Peter Grant embarked on board the *Enterprize Steamer*, to proceed to Calcutta. It was the intention of the Natives to have assembled at the Apollo Pier to take a last and painful farewell of their distinguished Freind and Benefactor,—but from some cause, the time the *Enterprize* was to weigh anchor had been very uncertain, and was unknown till late yesterday evening, and in consequence the Natives were unable to ascertain the exact time that Sir John was likely to be at the Pier-head,—however as a rumour was in circulation early yesterday morning that he would embark about 12 o'Clock, upwards of 7000 persons congregated at the Pier-head;—and offered to him their parting salutations, and many boats with Natives attended him to the Enterprize. Lady Grant embarked with Sir John;—and has left behind her a deep impression of her kind and highly respectable character.

During the past week, we have heard that it is in contemplation by several Natives, to put forth a Goozeratte Newspaper, to be published twice a week, and which will have the assistance of a European Gentleman, to conduct the Editing of the same—It is to be called "*The Bombay Vurtmān.*" We had expected to have seen the Prospectus in last Saturday's Courier, but from some delay, it did not appear; circulars were distributed for the purpose of soliciting subscribers to the new Paper. On its appearance, we shall not fail to extract any articles, we may think will amuse or instruct our readers.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign W. Annesley, 15th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adjutant J. Davies, 11th Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARTURES.—17th, Brig Hamoody, Ally Nacqudah, to Surat.

do. Arab Ship Nasser, Syed Ahmud Nacqudah, to Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Neptune for London, Minerva for London, Pyramus for Singapore, Devonshire Lass, for Madras, Futtay Sallum for Bengal, and Monsoory for Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Nuptune, Minerva, and Pyramus,

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Samdany, Sophia, Cornwallis and Sullimany.

FRENCH.—Angelica,

AMERICAN.—Nerius.

ARAB.—Monsoory, Naserutshaw, Caudry, and Amoody,

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Tigris, Nautilus, and Palinurus,

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on 28 June, 2017

PILOT VESSEL,—Royal Tiger,
STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Thomas's Church, on the 10th Instant, by the Revd. H. Davies, W. R. Hayman, Esq. to Eliza Hart.

MACAO.

It's Origin, Population, &c. according to the Old manuscripts found and recorded at the Senate House.

The first attempt upon China by the Portuguese was in 1522, with three vessels commanded by Martin Affonço de Mello who come as Ambassador, and was, defeated by a powerful fleet which he wished to compel to obedience; he was so defeated near the Boca Tigris. After this check, they continued along the Coast trading, from Hainam to Nimpo; in this last place they contrived to settle—it belongs to the Province of Chequiang. The continual navigation they had from and to Japan enriched the population so far that it was strong of (1.000) neighbours till 1542, when the whole population was destroyed in less than five hours by a force of 60,000 natives sent by the Viceroy in 400 sails or Junks, and burnt the 75 Portuguese vessels and crafts, and on shore 800 Europeans were killed after a desperate conflict. In spite of this calamity in two years after this, in 1544, some of the Portuguese, by industry and presents succeeded in establishing themselves in the Province of Foquien, where they remained three years, but repeated acts of encroachment so exasperated the Natives, that they contrived to burn in the Port 13 vessels of the Portuguese, and of 500 men, only 30 escaped with life. Still were they not at all discouraged, they continued as they could among the islands trading, until they dared to build some huts in the Island of Sanchoan, or St. John. These were also more than once destroyed, and as often rebuilt, as their vessels going to and from Japan always refreshed there. This so continued till the year 1554 in which, the Chinese, seeing the island improving, and much frequented by the Portuguese who had buried there St. Francisco Xavier, prevailed on the Portuguese to transfer their habitation and Shipping to Sampacao, an island distant 36 miles to the westward of Macao. There they remained three years, for in the year 1557 a famous pirate named TRUNSILAO having ravaged all the coast and islands obliged the Chinese to have the aid of the Portuguese who destroyed them after several conflicts. For this feat they were presented to the Viceroy in Canton. They immediately profited by the introduction, and under pretext of drying their amunition and stores, they landed and took possession of Macao then a deserted place. They here built houses and Chapels, inviting the rest of the Portuguese from Sampacao, who immediately came to their countrymen, and here they settled with their wives mostly Japanese women others afterwards came from Malacca, &c. &c. The Emperor Camby granted them this whole Peninsula. They Governed themselves by a kind of Council of which they made president, a certain Captain of the Japan Fleet, during the time of it's stay in Macao. In 1563 the Population amounted to 900 Portuguese and several thousand slaves. About this time, the Viceroy of Goa sent as ambassador to the Chinese, Gil de Gayo, who was not received by them. In 1582 the population being rich and augmented, they proposed home to have a Senate, just as it now exists and the Viceroy Don Francisco de Mascarenhas, Count of Oia authorised the creation of the Senate, and the House was built, and in 1586, his successor Don Duarte de Menezes granted all the existing privileges. The first military Governor was sent in 1616. In 1622—Macao was attacked by a Dutch fleet of 15 sail commanded by Cornelius Rogers, he bombarded Macao on the 23rd of June and landed next day at Cacilha Bay about 900 strong, in three Columns, the first seeing only 150 Portuguese boldly advanced till half way near the City, but all the rest of the inhabitants flocking to the danger engaged the enemy during three hours, after which the Dutch were routed and left many killed, about 300, besides several prisoners among which 4 Captains, and several flags, Drums, and a field piece, and a thousand different * white arms. The Portuguese suffered considerably in dead and wounded, among the former 4 Europeans and 5 Spaniards, and 20 wounded. After this feat they built walls and forts, fearing another invasion, but they had no Cannon, and dispatched a messenger to the Governor of Manila who sent an Engineer, and this man foundered all the Cannon in the forts. In the very next year Don Francisco Mascaranhas, was formally nominated Governor of Macao.

The Porta Cerco was built by the Chinese in 1574.

POPULATION OF MACAO IN 1822.

Free-men from 15 upwards	604
Do. Less than 15 years	473
Slaves	537
Women	2,693
Chinese men and Women	45,000

Duties at the Custom House the only rent. Receipt on an average 110,000 Tails, Expence 105,000.

Capital belonging to the Portuguese and in Circulation.

3,500,000 Dollars.

Receipts		Expenditure	
In 1817	113,000	,,	121,000
,, 1818	126,000	,,	124,000
,, 1819	89,000	,,	95,000
,, 1820	108 000	,,	122,000

If this place was made a free port, and had ufficient force to protect property, and carry forward any measures of the Government, the income of receipt would be upwards of 400,000 Taels.

CANTON in 1751, by Peter Osbeck. Rector of Hasloff, and CHAPLAIN to the Prince Charles Swedish Indiaman, whose duties in that capacity were "to read Prayers in the [illegible] and evening; to confess the people; to [illegible] ster the Lord's supper; to catechise; to [illegible] ick; to bury the dead; and to preach on [illegible] and holidays."

The Reverend Peter Osbeck was [illegible] the great Linnœus and he followed literally and punctually the rules prescribed, by his Excellent Tutor in his Instructions Peregrinatoris. Mr. Osbeck, although we cannot praise his knowledge of Chinese Names, is one of the most lively and amusing Peregrinators, that we have seen. His notices concerning Canton during his stay in China are curious, and continually interspersed with descriptions in natural history, of which it is not necessary to extract any detail. But a few of his narratives and observations of a general Nature, to shew Canton as it was in 1571, do not seem unsuitable for the Register.

He says that the Mat sheds formerly erected on the shore at Whampoa, as Warehouses, for foreign Ships, but which do not now exist, excepting we believe, in the French customhouse dues, were called by the Swedish BANGSAL, by the French BANCASAL and by the English BANCSHAL.

" Arriving at Whampoa you have a field with rice on your right for no other corn is usual in this country: part of this field near the river is separated from the rest by a ditch leading to a Banchshal, or warehouse for English, Swedish and Danish Ships. These Ships annually raise this place higher with their ballast: but this time our people made a fine stone quay where large boats could land. The French have their warehouse on the French Island, which lies on the left, somewhat nearer Canton. The Dutch are forbid to come here with several Ships at once or to land any baggage, having once attempted to bring cannon on shore in water tubs; but as these tubs broke to pieces, their scheme was discovered." I am told (says Mr. Osbeck) that the Dutch have since got a Bancshal in 1761.

In these Bancshals—they stowed all their unnecessary wood and tackle; pitch and tar—and kept their chickens, hogs &c. The building was made of bamboo and mats in the form of a barn, with two chambers for the mate, or Bancshal Captain who with Sailors at each end, keep constant watch. As long as they do not suspect any thieves, they shout out from one Bancshal to another, ALL-WELL. And often beat Gungung (the Gong) to shew their vigilance. A liberty was formerly given to the centinels of firing upon the Chinese who ventured to get into these Bancshals at night: but this is not now permitted. When an eminent stranger pays visits, or when the colours, of a Ship are hoisted, the flags are displayed in the Bancshal. Towards the departure of a Ship, the necessary oxen, &c. are killed in this warehouse.

In 1751 There were at Whampoo, 2 Swedish Ships, 1 Danish; 2 French; 4 Dutch and 9 English, all of whom it appears, except the Dutch, had BANCSHALLS.

At that time it was the usage for foreign Ships of different nations to Salute each other with a certain number of Guns, which is now wisely discontinued. According to Mr. Osbecks description, the Factories at Canton must have been very poor buildings compared with those of the present day. The Factories were also Warehouses and the entrance of them was guarded by Sailors with drawn swords; armed Sailors likewise went down in the Chopboats. European Ships then remained from five to twelve months, and money was lent to the Chinese at a high interest " but a person who has not borrowed considerable sums himself, runs great risque, when he lends his money, in a place where the debt is often sought for in vain."

Mr. Osbeck says " our Ship was obliged to have a Fiador. For that purpose one of the richest, and most respectable merchants is generally chosen, who his answerable for all damages to the Company, and in case an European should wrong a Chinese, must make up matters in the best manner possible." This Fiador must mean the Security Merchant. The Tsang-to, Tsungtuh, or Governor General honored the Swedes with a visit, and gave them an opportunity to behold his magnificient retinue.

In going up to Canton the half way Pagoda is called by Mr. Osbeck the " Brandy Tower" because when the Sailors came over against it, and can see light quite across the windows, they are entitled to a draught of Brandy. He remarks that there are no periwig-makers in China, for the Chinese are never seen to wear a wig, cravat, sleeve buttons, gloves, garters, knee buckles, and buckles in the shoes, and seldom walk with a stick. However although they do not wear knee buckles, on Sunday the 8th September 1571 being the 15th Sunday after Trinity, Mr. Osbeck having preached in the Faetory where some Chinese came to hear him, he went over to the Honam Joshouse to botanize, when a native first offered him a Tobacco Pipe, and then endeavoured (says Mr. Osbeck) with all his might to get my knee buckles. I at last got rid of this fellow who however endeavoured to do me a favor in return, and set a number of boys at me, who pelted me with sand and pebbles.

I was therefore obliged to give over my amusement: In the meanwile I had found the following plants, Merabolis adorata &c.

He attempted to go round the City walls, but was pelted and insulted, as is still the case. But if Mr. Osbeck got a few plants, they made amends for all.

On the 12th of October he says " I took a journey in a Palanquin for two mace and five candarin, about half a Swedish mile up the country (about three English miles) to see the funeral of the Dutch Supracargo Roberts, who died the 2nd, of this month in the 54th year of his age: all the Captains and Supracargoes were invited to come at 2 o' clock in the afternoon and to follow the corpse to the burying place. On going thither I saw the following plants Ptesis villata &c. The European burying place was a hill without any fence, or distinction from the other hills. The inscriptions on the Tomb stones were not all legeble on account of the rubbish lying on them. However I could see that Swedish Captains and Supracargoes had died in this country: the corps which was now to be buried was carried by six Dutch Grenadiers. The Chinese Merchants who were here present mourned with white long Cotton handkerchiefs which were tied as the ribbands of an order, over their common clothes. This sort of mourning was distributed to all the rest by the young widow of the deceased. She was born at Batavia and had accompanied her husband hither, but got admission to the Suburbs of Canton with much difficulty. The people in this country are very singular, looking upon foreign ladies as not much better than contraband goods. A black Tomb stone was laid upon the grave on which an inscription to the memory of the deceased was engraved, in great white letters in Dutch, mixed with some latin. On the occasion people of all nations were assembled together. The Chinese had erected tents about the Tombs and diverted the funeral procession with their rope dancers." We have not met with any persons in China during the last 20 years who ever saw these Tombs, nor have we ever seen rope dancing in China—perhaps the English translators has mistaken his German original.

The next day being Sunday, Mr. Osbeck having preached his second Sermon in the Factory could not take a long trip that day, and therefore went a shopping in search of curiosities. He does not appear to have been a very rigid observer of the Sabbath.

On the 17th December Mr. Osbeck buried the Purser of his own Ship. The Chinese mob was very riotous and he made haste to finish the service; and immediately set off to explore Pagodas &c.

This same season, the other Swedish Ship had a Chaplain named Toreen, who wrote letters to the Botanist Linnœus. He is more severe against the Chinese than Osbeck—they are he says, courageous only when they are set on stealing; but they are avaricious, voracious, revengeful, malicious and beastly lewd; for not mentioning which, he is angry with the Catholic Fathers.

Had Rochfoucault been born and bred in China he would probably have denied the existence of virtue. So says Mr. Toreen—yet withal, he adds, the Chinese are very civil, and Ceremonious.

One of our friends in the course of his Reading, has made the following extract from a very amusing and intelligent writer, and has favored us with it, under the opinion, that by the conversion of Figs into Opium, and a change of locality, the discription will present a very near correspondence to frequent feelings of the Commercial community of this spot.

" The misfortune of the Society of the merchants of Smyrna is, that the subject of Figs is ever the fruitful theme of conversation. You ask about the garden of Bournabut, and you hear that figs abound there; you enquire about the curiosities of the place and they load you to the fig mart. You solicit information on politics, and you are told that figs are low: and when you seek for further intelligence, you are told " figs are flat. In short go where you will, the eternal topic is figs, figs! and the very name I apprehend will he found written on their hearts at their decease. I made a vow against figs."

He, in whose mouth are no chattering feuds; on whose yellow eye-brows, are suspended no vexatious sorrows—may be called a fire-side demigod.—*Canton Register, June* 15.

MAURITIUS.

SIR ROBERT TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, BART., M. P.

The death of Sir *Robert Townsend Farquhar* is a calamity most deeply felt in this Colony, where his character was so truly known, his services so keenly felt, that his decease will be viewed in every family, as the loss of one of its most valued members.

Nature had endowed him not only with every endearing faculty, but under the most trying circumstances his firmness of mind and dignity of conduct, his sound sense and refined feeling enabled him to commend the applause and admiration of all classes of society. In those acts for the honor of humanity, which his heart dictated still more than the instructions of his high office prescribed; that heart was warmed by the most benevolent and practical views for the enlargement of human happiness, and its impulses led him to the most strenuous and persevering efforts for its extension to the lowest as well as the highest ranks, and no man living effected more for the advance of civilization in this hemisphere.

It would be a vain parade to recapitulate in this Colony the innumerable measures both public and private, calculated to that end, which daily emanated from his active benevolence, they are engraved on the hearts of the Inhabitants of these Islands and felt in all their strength and sincerity here although they have been severely questioned by the misled passions (more deadly than the " odium theologicum)" of a deluded party in England equally unacquainted with Sir *Robert Farquhar's* character and with that of these Colonies raised to prosperity and happiness by the wisdom of his measures. Purity of morals, severe adherence to principles, disinterestedness and consistency inviolable fidelity, singleness of heart, were the grounds of his intrinsic value and importance to the inhabitants. He landed here as an invader specially charged by a hostile Government to receive their capitulation, but from his generous frankness the cheerful dawn of unsuspicious intercourse speedily arose, content and satisfaction sat on every face, and he left us after a Government of thirteen years in which he displayed the soundest ability, (as a father leaves his affectionate children) to watch over our interests near the highest authorities of the State. In this new sphere, by his efforts joined to those of Sir *Lowry Cole* his successor, the just claims of His Majesty's newly acquired subjects to the stipulated rights and favours conferred by British Sovereignity were clearly established, and he succeeded in despite of the clamours of party in rescuing these islands from the degradation of being treated as aliens to the colonial system, and thus laid the basis of their growing prosperity as the most industrious, productive and valuable possessions of the Crown in these Seas.

The malignant and insolent attacks of party might pass without notice here, for they wound not the dead, and Sir *Robert Farquhar* who despised the depravity of untruth and the defilement of slander was slow and reluctant in expesing the manœuvres of those chapmen of philanthropy whose staple trade is calumny, and who know the force of undaunted never-ceasing falsehood in blacking the fairest character. But still the Colony has lost in him its most enlightened Advocate against a faction which attacks without cause the high and the low, the illustrious and the obscure—and which by unbridled slander endeavours most earnestly to expose the dearest interests and the lives of the Colonists to the most fearful hazards—by fantastic calculations and perilous experiments.

The Colony looks to the local Government with feelings of the most implicit reliance in its justice, because on the spot, men and things are clearly seen by the unprejudiced, and there is no posibility of ultimate deception. But these islands may have cause to deplore the loss of an Advocate at home whom the most flagrant insults, conveyed in that insolence of language, which peculiarly distinguishes the ferocious philanthropists of the day, and directed against his stainless character, were not sufficient to disarm him of the moderation and firmness with which he consulted the interests of the Colony and his own dignity in refuting the groundless charges brought against it.

To the tears and regrets of a people to whom Sir *Robert Farquhar* was so much endeared these considerations add a poignancy felt only by the friendless and unprotected, and whilst we bend over the urn of public and private excellence, our untimely loss is aggravated by a feeling of desolution at the removal of our chief barrier in England against those inroads of fanaticism which tend to destroy the tranquillity and order of society.—*Mauritius Gazette, July* 10.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY ANECDOTES.

The late Mr. William Woodfall may be regarded as the father of newspaper Parlimentary reporting in a full and satisfactory manner. Mr. Woodfall did not take a note. He relied entirely upon memory, the retentive power of which, as evinced by the fidelity of his reports, obtained for him the character of a very extraordinary man. So jealous was the house at that time of a practice now not merely tolerated but encouraged, Mr. Woodfall when he visited the gallery was obliged to study concealment, under the apprehension of being turned out if seen by the Speaker, or any member particularly adverse to his purpose and zealous to maintain the rules of the house. It was his practice, upon such ocasions, to smuggle himself into the gallery, under cover of one or two friends, and to take his station on the front row immediately behind the clock where he remained out of the sight of the body of the House. The newspaper reports of Parlimentary debate since Mr. Woodfall's time, afford a tolerably fair account of what has been spoken in Parliament: indeed, at the present time, that portion of a daily journal is executed with surprising fidelity, but the representation is imperfect in a very important point: the great variety of matter taken in at the eye is wanting; the drapery, the embellishment, the action of the scene, so interesting a feature in oratory, are absent from the report. We hear the thunder, but see not the lightning, whether it plays in a lambent, harmless flame, or, flashing, furiously, marks its fiery course with destruction. This deficiency will be explained in the scenes hereinafter described, in which a few of the light and comic parts are represented with the respective performers, but rejecting all grave and serious matter.

On the secession of Mr. Fox and his friends from regular Parliamentary attendance, a new Opposition, or, more properly, the shadow of an Opposition, appeared in its place in the House of Commons, like a fungus in the forest growing from the seat of a fallen tree. This little Opposition consisted of Messrs. Robson, T. Jones and a few other gentlemen. Although small in number, it was complete in organization. Mr. Jones applied himself chiefly to the conduct of the war, and Mr. Robson to our domestic economy. Under their auspices, and supported by their talents, the House of Commons abounded with comic scenes more than at any other period of its history; and the old adage, "when the cat's away the mice will play," was thus completely verified. The paper money, introduced by the bill suspending cash payments by the Bank, was at that time a subject of frequent and repeated complaint. It was condemned by its adversaries as a hollow, deceptive expedient. Its friends extolled it with extravagant praise, as "a solid system of finance." Among the former was Mr. Jones. Having witnessed the effect produced by Mr. Burke's dagger-scene,* when denouncing French Jacobins and the French Revolution, Mr. Jones armed himself with a one-pound Bank of England note, and having indulged in a furious attack upon the new system, with a view to give it more effect he fluttered the note in the face of Mr. Pitt, exclaiming with great vehemence. "There, there is your solid system of finance!" while he pointed with an air of triumph to the flimsy

* Mr. Burke, in one of his speeches on this subject in the House of Commons, suddenly pulled a dagger from his bosom, which he had provided himself with in order to give more effect to a particular passage in his speech.

rag, which purposely all worn and torn, hung in tatters from his hand. Mr. Jones was a stout robust figure, with a gruff stentorian voice, which he generally exerted at its highest pitch. The energy of his manner, the roughness of his tones, and the indignant expression of his eye, gave a fine effect to this scene; but at the moment when the House expected to see him in a paroxysm of rage, suiting the action to the word, fling the despised bit of paper in the face of Mr. Pitt, or certainly at his feet, the orator suddenly pausing folded it up very deliberately, and desposited in the bottom of his right-hand breeches pocket, which he buttoned with extraordinary care, thus confirming the views of his adversary, and affording a practical refutation of his own. The House, amused with this extraordinary denouement, was convulsed with laughter, while the orator, unconscious of the cause, stared with astonishment at an effect so little corresponding with the impression which he meant to produce.

Upon another occaion, Mr. Jones gave notice of a motion for papers on which to found a censure upon the Minister for ignorance or incapacity displayed in the conduct of the war. The day appointed was now arrived. The honourable member and his friends, anticipating a strong resistance and a hard-fought battle, were early in the field, and drawn up in hostile array upon the Opposition-bench. At five o'clock, the Minister and a chosen band of his friends entered the House, and marching up with stately step, ranged themselves upon the Treasury bows, presenting an adverse front to the enemy. Mr. Jones rose, and after having spoken for some time with his usual vehemence, concluded by moving for the papers. The Minister, contrary to the expectation of the party, nodd d assent, and the motion was carried without a debate. An amateur of the Pugilistic science, who has been jolted fifty miles across the country in a wretched chaise drawn by two tired jades, in hopes to witness a fight between two celebrated professors,—who has been content to make the crazy vehicle his bed-chamber for the night, and next morning fought his way through a surly mob, to the inside ring, and, at the moment when the combatants have entered and are preparing to set-to, has all his prospects blasted by the sudden unlucky appearance of a magistrate with his posse, who peremptorily forbids the fight—may possibly form some faint idea of the chagrin and disappointment excited in the breasts of Mr. Jones and his friends by this unexpected issue of his motion. Mr. Robson rose in anger elevating his voice to its highest pitch, and summoning up all his energies, he exclaimed—"Is this to be borne, that gentlemen shall come here to do their duty, and that they shall hear nothing but silence?" Loud laughter shook the house through all its benches, and amidst its peals might be heard the voice of Mr. Jones, as he sat at the side of his friend, hoarsely grumbling in affirmation, "Oh, it is too bad, it is too bad!"—*New Monthly for March.*

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

This institution is exceedingly unfortunate in its notoriety. It is doomed to continual controversy, provoked and prolonged by the guardians and representatives of its interests, who ought to be the last person in the world to drag its quarrels before the public. The spirit of strife has settled on its dome, and, like "the bird of bicken and cadaverous aspect" seems to have cast an omen of perpetual division over its councils. It ought to be called "The London Literary and Scientific Gymnasium"

As we have already fully expressed our opinion of the defects inherent in the system pursued in this pugnacious establishment, it only remains to trace their mischievous effects. This we shall do in all cases with strict impartiality, drawing our conclusions from documentary evidence as we go along.

The *Sun* newspaper—a temperate and discerning journal—lately published a few remarks upon the differences existing between the professors and the council of the University. In reply to its observations a correspondent, signing himself a "Proprietor," vindicated the proceedings of the body to which he professed to belong by extolling the liberality of the council, and thereby, implication, casting all the odium on the professors. "Let the Proprietor" speak for himself.

Some time before the opening of the University, the council determined, in lieu of moderate salaries to most of the professors, to give a guarantee of 300*l.* to all, except those who had been specially informed, before they were appointed, that they were to be remunerated solely by the fees of their pupils. The council informed those professors some months before the lectures commenced, that the sum of 300*l.* would be guaranteed to them for the first session. Last May they were informed that the same sum had been guaranteed to the same professors for the session 1829-30, and last month a similar notice, was given of the same guarantee for the session 1830-31 to the same professors, with the exception of some with whom special arrangements, had been entered into; thus fulfilling all that had ever been held out, and putting the most literal interpretation upon the terms of the supposed pledge.

According to this writer's notions, a "guarantee" is a "supposed pledge," and the council discharged their responsibility when they renewed their guarantees from session to session. It appears, a little further on in this gentleman's letter, however, that in certain cases the council withdrew these guarantees on the only ground that could have justified their continuance—namely, the smallness of the respective classes. In other cases, where the classes were large, and therefore independent, the council continued their unnecessary pledge. The guarantee, it should be observed, was originally granted with a view to make up, out of the funds of the University, for any deficiency in the fees, so that each professor might have a security for a certain amount of income; but, according to the testimony of the "Proprietor," it appears that the council came to the determination of making that very deficiency which the guarantee was intended to remedy, a pretext for its withdrawal; and the success of other classes, which did not want it, and to which it was useless, a reason for its continuance! There ought to be a professor of common sense at University—he would be quite as useful as the warden.

Immediately after this letter made its appearance, four of the professors published rejoinders, in which they stated in pithy terms, that the "proprietor had grossly misrepresented facts," Considerable surprise was excited amongst the proprietors by this unespected declaration' and the next evening the subjoined communication apppeared in the *Sun*:

To the Proprietors of the University of London.

Gentlemen,—Understanding that some of you have expressed a strong feeling of surprise that we should have paid any attention to the statements of an anonymous correspondent in the *Sun* of the 21st Instant, we beg to say, that the anonymous correspondent is no other than the Warden of the University; and we did not imagine that any officer of the establishment would have ventured to publish a letter containing misstatements and misrepresentations as to certain professors, and a studied insult to the whole body, unless he counted upon receiving the sanction of the council. In this expectation we feel convinced that he will be disappointed.

Anthony A. Galiano, Professor of Spanish.
The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
The Professor of Greek.
J. R. M'Culloch, Professor of Political Economy.

This letter in its own commentary shows to whom the public and the University must hold themselves indebted for the warfare that has been carried on in disguise, and that has helped to retard the utility and diminish the popularity of an establishment that entrusts its vindication to its half-accredited servants. Mr. Horner, who stands herein charged with wilful misrepresentation, thought proper on a former occasion to impugn the correctness of our statements. Why, even law—to say nothing of equity—requires that the plaintiff shall come into court with clean hands.

It would be a great satisfaction to us to be able to dismiss this subject for ever or to have occasion only to refer to it in terms of applause. We cannot do either while the warden is overpaid, and the professors unpaid: the one for injurious meddling, the others for valuable services. We have taken the trouble of ascertaining the amount of fees in round numbers, received for the present session by each professor, with the gurarantees prefixed to each, in order that our readers my fully appreciate how far the statement of the *warden-proprietor* is borne out by facts. We answer for the general correctness of this statement, although, perhaps, it may contain some trifling inaccuracies.

Professors.	Fees.	Guarantees.	Professors.	Fees.	Guarantees
Latin	£750	300	Anatomy	£1200	300
Greek	700	500	Medicine	450	300
English	450	300	Midwifery	450	300
Mathematics	700	300	Materia Medica	600	300
N. Philosophy	25	one	Botany	—	none
Chemistry	1200	300	Hebrew	—	none
P. Economy	150	400	Spanish	—	none
Zoology	6	300	Italian*	—	none
Oriental	30	150	German	—	none

Every professor is obliged to pay one-third of his fees to the institution—those who have no guarantee as well as those who have. It will be perceived at once how much the University risks by its pledges, seeing that it is careful to give guarantees only to those professors whose classes are profitable, with three exceptions. Previously to the appearance of the letter of remonstrance addressed by the professors to the council, it was intended to withdraw nearly all the guarantees, but immediately after the letter was circulated they were renewed. We lament that their distribution, instead of being general, was so invidious and unjust.

In this unsettled state of things it is perhaps matter for congratulation that the council are about to take into consideration a measure so serious in its consequences as to establish a precedent that will regulate the rights of the professors for ever. The nature of this measure prevents us from making more particular allusion to it; but we trust, for the sake of the institution, that when we shall have occasion to allude to the topic again, we may, for once at least, have to congratulate the council on their justice and discretion.

We have heard that come gossipping people attribute the articles which have appeared on this subject in the Atlas to a professor. Need we say that our resources are sufficiently abundant to preserve us from being indebted to any extraneous assistance in our literary labours? The idea is absurd.

A regular communication is planned between Paris and St. Petersburgh, in 10 days. The route is thus laid down:—From Paris to Amsterdam, by land, 2½ days; Amsterdam to Hamburgh, by steam boat, 1½; Hamburgh to Lubeck, by land, 1; Lubeck to Petersburgh, by steam-boat, 4; allowance for casual delays, 1; total, 10 days. From London the conveyance to Petersburgh will be, or rather already is, still quicker, as the steam-boat from this reaches Hamburgh on the third day.—*Atlas, May 2.*

* We are not quite sure about this Professor: We cannot discover that he has an *acknowledged* guarantee.

Restoration of YORK MINSTER.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for restoring York Minster to the state in which it stood previously to the late fire was held a few days since at the Thatched House Tavern. There were present the Earl of Harewood, Lord Carlisle, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Dean of York, Lord Morpeth, Lord Grantham, Lord Riddlesdale, and many other connected with Yorkshire. The object of the meeting was to receive a report from Mr. Smirke, appointed to restore the Minster, on the state of the works, and to consider of the propriety of removing the organ screen further to the eastward.

The Earl of Carlisle took the Chair! and his Lordship shortly stated the object of the meeting.

The Dean of York said that a report had been received from Mr. Smirke relative to the progress made in restoring York Minster.

The report was read. It stated that a considerable number of masons had been employed to restore and strengthen all those parts of the fabric which had suffered from the effects of the fire, which work had been completed. The walls above the choir have been rebuilt, and the battlements on the walls restored, except on two small transepts. That the moulded stone-work round the upper windows of the choir had been restored with stone in a solid manner. That in the course of the summer the enriched capitals of the clustered pillars, and other ornamental parts destroyed by the fire, would be fixed and completed. That the stone of the alter-screen was so much injured that a new one was in preparation, moulded and enriched in the same style as the old one—that the repair of the organ-screen had not yet been commenced. With respect to this screen, the report stated that misconception prevailed regarding its removal, and that, though it was a specimen of very beautiful Gothic architecture, yet the artists had, indulged his taste at the expence of the more dignified feature of this part of this Minster. The roof of the choir was fixed and secured with its covering of lead in November, every part of which has been constructed with teak, supplied by his Majesty's Government; and that, as experience had well proved the durability of this sort of timber, there was no doubt but that, if due attention be given to the covering, it will last as long as the Minster. All the lead was procured from the Greenwich Hospital estates. After alluding at some length to the works which had been and are in progress for completing other parts of the Minster injured by the fire, the report further stated "that all the essential parts of the work are therefore in progress; and we shall, I hope, be enabled to carry them on with as much expedition as is consistent with their substantial and perfect execution;" and it concludes by expressing a hope that before the end of the year every part of the Minster that was destroyed or injured will be restored.

The Earl of Harewood, after a few observations, moved a Resolution to the effect that, as the Dean and Chapter of York did not feel themselves at liberty to make any alteration in York Minster, that this meeting, on its part, do agree to express their approbation of the proposed removal of the organ screen further to the Eastward, and to recommend the same to the favourable consideration of the General Meeting to be called at York.

The Dean of York supported the resolution.

Mr. Strickland said that there was a strong feeling among the great body of subscribers against innovation, as regarded the mode in which York Minster was erected. If the yre: collected rightly, it was stated at the first meeting for raising a subscription that restoration, and not alteration, was strictly to be attended to. The organ screen was admired by every one on entering the Minster, and he thought it too much for this meeting to decide on such an alteration.

Lord Grantham denied that it was intended to dictate to the great body of the subscribers. This meeting was only called to express an opinion.

Earl Harewood, in supporting the resolution, said it was most important not to be disunited on the subject. The only wish was to obtain a knowledge of the feelings of the subscribers.

The Archbishop of York, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Stapleton, and others, subsequently addressed the meeting; after which the resolution was adopted.

Thanks were returned to Lord Carlisle for his conduct in the Chair, and the meeting adourned.

RAIL-ROADS and Locomotive Carriages.

We have already stated the speed at which the locomotive carriages are capable of proceeding; but with a view to practical purposes, it is necessary to consider, not merely the utmost rate of speed to which they can attain, but that which is consistent with safety. In our common coaches it is impossible to travel at a rate beyond ten miles an hour, and even at this rate experience shows that accidents often occur, owing to the spirit of the horses which it is found necessary to employ, and which it is, at the same time, extremely difficult to control. But it is the peculiar excellence of the power of steam, that it is at all times under our most perfect command, as was exemplified in the recent experiments where the engines could be stopped, even when going at their utmost speed of thirty miles an hour, by merely reversing the power of the steam. Another advantage is, that those vehicles, from their great weight, and their confinement on the tracks of the rail way, can scarcely be overturned by any contingency. This mode of travelling consequently admits a rate of speed that would be entirely inconsistent with safety, even although it were practicable to attain it with animal power. It would be still imprudent, however, to adopt the utmost limit of thirty miles, because such an unusual rate of velocity, surpassing that of the swiftest horse, would be alarming, if it were not dangerous; and if any accident were to happen, such as the vehicle running against any obstacle, a circumstance, no doubt very unlikely to occur, the effects of the collision would prove fatal both to the vehicle and the passengers. At the rate of twenty miles an hour, however, it would, we think be perfectly practicable to travel with the utmost safety and comfort; and when we consider the vast facilities of intercourse which would thence arise, if its practicability were once established by some decisive experiment, we may fairly anticipate a great reduction in our present modes of travelling. What a cheap and a rapid communication could be established by means of this Conveyance, between London and all the great provincial towns! The distance between London and Manchester or Liverpool is two hundred miles, which can not be travelled, at present, in a shorter time than twenty hours, and at an expense of at least three pounds. By the steam carriage, running along the railway, a traveller would be conveyed the same distance in ten hours, and at the comparatively small expense of sixteen or eighteen shillings. A manufacturer of Leeds or Manchester, by setting out early in the morning, might arrive in London to dinner, transact his business in the evening, and dine at his own house the next day; and those great towns would be in this manner, actually brought nearer to each other by half the present distance. To Birmingham, again, the distance from London is about one hundred miles, which could be travelled, by the same conveyance, in five hours; so that a merchant might leave London early in the morning, reach Birmingham to breakfast, transact business, and return to London to dinner. Between great towns not so far distant, where the intercourse is, consequently, more frequent, the advantages would be still more important. Between Liverpool and Manchester for example, we may safely estimate the number of passengers every day at four hundred each way, and the average fare to be about seven shillings each, the daily expenditure will amount, in this manner, to about two hundred and eighty pounds. By the use of the steam coaches, the fares would be reduced to two shillings and six pence, and would thus amount only to one hundred pounds per day, making a daily saving of one hundred and eighty pounds, or upwards of sixty thousand pounds per annum. But this great facility and cheapness would, undoubtedly, give rise to a more extensive intercourse: since the journey could be performed in an hour and a half, merchants would despatch their clerks with goods or with messages, in place of sending invoice or corresponding, and would much more frequently travel themselves between the two places; the intercourse would be increased in this and a thousand other ways of the same kind; and the new sources of the trade and business would thus be opened upon the railway, by these increased facilities of communication. Of this we have a remarkably instance, on the Stockton and Darlington railway. Between these towns there was formerly no coach at all on either side of the slong which the railway runs parellel, and an intercourse of this kind never entered into the views of its contrivers. Very shortly after the opening of the railway however, a coach was tried on it, the success of which gave rise to others; and in less than a twelve month, the railway Company drew a revenue from this source of four or five hundred pounds a year. An intercouse and trade seemed to arise out of nothing and no one knew how; and altogether the circumstance of bustle and activity which appeared along the line, with crowds of passengers going and returning, formed a matter of surprise to the whole neighbourhood.

Another great source of revenue and of trade on this improved mode of intercourse would arise from the conveyance of those fine goods, parcels of value, and all light article, where speed and certainty are required: and which are now sent, at great expense, by coaches. In this manner the seats of the various finer and lighter manufactures would be brought almost into immediate contract with the great markets for their disposal. A merchant in London, on receiving any particular order, might send either to Nottingham, to Birmingham, or to Sheffield, or even to Manchester or Leeds, and have the goods in his shop the next or the following day, and at an expense not exceeding one shilling and sixpence or two shillings.

Lastly, what a wonderful improvement would arise in the conveyance of letters, and the rapid circulation of intelligence! The mails might safely travel at the rate of twenty five miles an hour, and be conveyed between London and Edinburgh, a distance of four hundred miles, in eight hours; an event, happening in London,

(Continued in the second Sheet.)

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ROYAL BEAR HUNTING.

the North of Europe,)

Frederick the First, who ruled in Sweden about a hundred years ago was a famous bear-hunter, and the archives of the state retain authentic records of his exploits. The following are specimens, and written by M. Schönberg, the king's principal chaiseur, the then Lord Maryborough of Sweden;—

"The 15th of January, 1722, I had the honour to organise this hunt (which was only one thousand six hundred paces in circumference,) likewise in the parish of Tuna in Dalecarlia, in which four bears were ringed; and although, according to orders, fires were lighted behind the nets, &c. surround the skallplats, yet the bears never moved out of their quarters; all the four lay quiet together in a sandbank. Wherefore, when his majesty came to the hunt. he resolved to shoot them in the den, which was executed in the following manner;—I advanced before, carrying on my arm one of his majesty's rifles; immediately after, his majesty followed in person; after him huntsman Fioton with two rifles on his arm; and after him, Colonel Lars Hierta, who had also a rifle. I was farther ordered, that a huntsman should follow fifty or sixty paces behind, with a couple of the large hounds; and that the other huntsman should stand ready, with the whole of the dogs, immediately within the nets; but that all the other attendants should remain without. When I who went before, come so near that I could see where the bears lay, I shewed them to his majesty, and presented to him his rifle, who immediately fired at one who sat himself up in the den when he saw us; which was pointed so well, that he instantly fell dead, having received the ball between the eyes. The others, notwithstanding this, never moved, but lay perfectly quiet, as if they had been dead. The huntsman, directly after the first shot, presented to his majesty one of the rifles which he carried, and I took back the one that was discharged, when the king fired a second time; and as the bears still remained quiet, the huntsman delivered to him the other rifle, and, took from him the second that was discharged, when his majesty immediately fired a third shot at the bears; but even yet not one of them moved. Upon this, the king would not fire again, but ordered that in case any bear was still alive, the dogs should be set upon it, and for that purpose they were unloosed. But as the dogs did not see the bears or know where the den was, they ran backwards and forwards within the skall-plats, until I was ordered to go to the den to see how matters stood. The bears permitted me to approach within four or five paces, when three of them sprang out, the fourth remaining dead on the spot. Two of those that sprang out, had both been shot through the body, and the third was quite untouched. The two that were wounded were taken by the dogs; but the third, which was not wounded, was driven on to his majesty's skreen, where Colonel Hierta and the other gentlemen of the suite received permission to go and shoot him, and which they accordingly did. His majesty, in the meantime proceeded to the parsonage at Tuna, highly pleased at this extraordinary sport, and at the gratification he experienced in getting three shots at bears in their den, as it was the first time the king had had an opportunity of shooting at any bear in his winter-quarters and which also never happened again. When the hunt was over, his majesty proceeded the next day to Stockholm, and I received permission to shoot the four bears which I had reported to him were ringed in Westmanland, and which I also did three days afterwards on my journey home. In the wood called Har, near Nötbo, there lay a capital bear ringed; but as this bear when the hunt was about half-driven, ran on the people, and severely wounded four or five men, the king ordered that all the dogs, which amounted to about sixty, should be let loose upon him, which was accordingly done, when he at once killed six or seven of them; but he was afterwards mastered by the others, so that I was enabled to give him a couple of thrusts through the body with my hanger, which together with his life, put an end to all his fury and ferocity.' The dogs, in the time of King Frederick, were, to judge by the representation of those animals at Drottningholm, of a very superior kind to what one generally sees in Sweden at the present day. They appear to have been large and powerful brutes, and are represented with spiked collars about their necks, in actual conflict with the bear. These dogs, however, were said, if I remember right, to have come from Germany or Russia. Among other anecdotes relating to Frederick the First that came to my knowledge, the following, which was obligingly furnished to me by [illegible] may not be altogether uninteresting: I give it in that gentlemum's own words. 'In the year 1737, a skall was organised near the village of Ha lsta; in the parish of Tierp, in the province of Upland, at which a large bear was found and driven out of his retreat, but did not advance to the king; neither had it escaped through the line of huntsmen. The king displeased at not getting a shot, reprimanded his ranger, or royal huntsman, Schönberg, who conducted the hunt, and insisted that no bear had been roused. In vain did Schönberg allege that several persons had seen the bear, and that he supposed the same was concealed in a hole, under a hill, which lay within the skall-plats; and he requested permission to make another attempt with his men to find him. The king, who did not accede to this proposal, set off, evidently displeased, to the residence of the clergyman in the parish of Heidungi, situated in Westmanland, about thirty miles from Tierp, in order that he might, on the following day, shoot a female bear with two young ones, which were in the neighbourhood. Schönberg, much mortified at this event, asked one of his assistants, a determined man of the name of Hillerstrom, how the king could be convinced that the bear was still remaining in the skall-plat? To which the latter answered, 'If can get made to night, at Ullfors forge, some iron shears (Jern-Saxar), and am furnished with money to pay some strong fellows whom I know, I shall endeavour to take the bear (which is certainly to be found under the hill) alive, and convert him afterwards to Huddunge,' Schönberg, fully convinced of Hillestrom's courage, consented to his wishes; and upon that, drove on to Huddunge, where he had to conduct a hunt. Hillerstrom, provided with the iron shears and strong ropes from the aforesaid forge, proceeded to the hill, kept watch on the bear during the night; and after several vain attempts to get him out. he daringly crept into the hole, and poked him with a long stick upon which the bear rushed past him; but in so doing, from the narrowness of the opening, he gave him a violent squeeze. The people, however, who were placed on the outside, on his bolting from his lair, instantly pressed him down with four iron shears, which they judiciously applied to his neck and loins: and they at the same time gave him a severe blow on the forehead, with the flat or back-side of an axe, which had the effect of stunning and disabling him. The bear was now bound on a sledge, and conveyed to Huddunge parsonage, where the king passed the second night, after he had shot the beforementioned three bears, and was consequently in good humour. Hillerstrom, before daybreak, arrived with the bear, and immediately informed Schönberg of the fortunate result of the undertaking, who requested and obtained permission to see the king as soon as he was awake. Upon which, Schönberg reported that the bear, who at the Tierp hunt had escaped into the cavern under the hill, had been taken by Hillerstrom, and at present lay alive, bound in the court yard. The king, both astonished and pleased desired Hillerstrom to be called in that he might hear his account, how he had captured the bear. After which the king said to Schönberg. *Here*, I present you with my watch, on condition that you give Hillerstrom your silver one;—and to Hillerstrom. 'You shall be furnished with a new huntsman's uniform and receive from my stud at Stöckholm good horse. After breakfast, when the king was desirous to shoot the bear, which lay in the middle of the yard, opposite the steps leading into the house, (the German and Swedish huntsmen being formed on opposite sides.) he gave orders that the bear should be unbound, as he wished to shoot him as he ran off; but as the order was not given to any particular huntsman, all stood still, until the king, after some moments of general silence, said to Hillerstrom, 'You took the bear; you will no doubt, venture to unbind him. As the harmony between the Swedish and German huntsmen was never particularly good, Hillerstöm replied, as he went up to the bear, 'The Germans might surely be able to loosen him, when the Swedes could take him,' Hillerström leisurely cut, with his hunting knife. the cords with which the bear was bound all except one, which remained round the neck; but as he still lay quiet, Hillerstöm gave him a smart lash with his hunting-whip, on the hind quarters: upon which the bear sprang up, with a terrible growl, and was shot by the king ten or twelve paces from the sledge on which he had lain. The king then presented Schönberg with the rifle he had used. At the moment the bear [illegible] ran from their places to a little building in the vicinity; but all the Swedes stood immovable. To prove that the apprehension shewn by the Germans, was unfounded, the king ordered two pigeons to be taken from the dove-cot, the one blue, the other white, which should be thrown up by a German huntsman; at the same time naming which of them should be shot. The huntsman, who cast up both at the same instant, exclaimed, 'The blue, your majesty;' and immediately the king, with his rifle, shot the blue pigeon.'

* * * *

"The king of whom I have just narrated so many anecdotes, had a very large lion presented to him by one of the Barbary powers. There were at this time several bears kept by the butchers about the shambles in Stockholm, and his majesty, being anxious to witness a rencontre between one of these animals and the lion, ordered them to be brought into contact with each other. In the lion's den there were two apartments, into one of which the bear was introduced. On the lion, however getting access to that animal, he found him posted in a corner; when, going up to him, he gave him a slight rap with his paw, as if to see of what materials his visitor was composed. The bear, not liking this kind of salutation, growled, and endeavoured to parry it. This made the lion angry; when 'with one fell swoop,' with his paw, as the story goes, he laid the bear dead at his feet. It is of course idle to make a comparison between the powers of the lion and the bear from the anecdote I have just related. I think, however that there are bears to be found in the Scandinavian forests, that even the lord of the African deserts would find some difficulty in annihilating at a single blow."

The following are more modern anecdotes of bear-hunting even of the present day. In 1790, a skall (that is the surrounding of a tract by a cordon of persons, and driving all the animals, by closing in, to a centre) conducted in the usual way, led to this incident:

"One man, an old soldier, who was attached to the hallet, or stationary division of the skall, thought proper to place himself in advance of the rest in a narrow defile, through which, from his knowledge of the country, he thought it probable the bear would pass. He was right in his conjecture, for the animal soon afterwards made his appearance, and faced directly towards him. On this he levelled and attempted to discharge his piece; but, owing to the morning being wet, the priming had got damp, and the gun missed fire. The bear was now close upon him, though it is probable, that if he had stepped to the one side, he might still have escaped; but, instead of adopting this prudent course, he attempted to drive the muzzle of his gun, to which, however, no bayonet was attached, down the throat of the enraged brute. This attack the bear parried with the skill of a fencing-master; when, after wresting the gun out of the hands of the man, he quickly laid him prostrate. All might still have ended well; for the bear, after smelling at his antagonist, who was lying motionless and holding his breath, as if he had been dead, left him almost unhurt. The animal then went to the gun, which was only at two or three feet distance, and began to overhaul it with his paws. The poor soldier, however, who had brought his musket to the skall contrary to the orders of his officers, and knowing that if it was injured he should be severely punished, on seeing the apparent jeopardy in which it was placed, quietly stretched out his hand and laid hold of one end of it, the bear having it fast by the other. On observing this movement, and that the man in consequence was alive, the bear again attacked him; when seizing him with his teeth by the back of the head, as he was lying with his face to the ground, he tore off the whole of his scalp, from the nape of the neck upwards, so that it merely hung to the forehead by a strip of skin. The poor fellow, who knew that his safety depended upon his remaining motionless, kept as quiet as he was able; and the bear, without doing him much farther injury, laid himself along his body. Whilst this was going forward, many of the people, and Captain Eurenius among the rest, suspecting what had happened, hastened towards the spot, and advanced within twelve or fifteen paces of the scene of action: here they found the bear still lying upon the body of the unfortunate man, sometimes the animal was occupying himself in licking the blood from his bare skull and at others in eyeing the people; all however, were afraid to give thinking either that they might hit the man, or that even if they killed the bear, he might in his last agonies still farther mutilate the poor sufferer. In this position, Captain Eurenius asserted that the soldier and the bear remained [illegible] slowly began to retreat, when, a tremendous fire being opened upon him, he instantly fell dead. On hearing the shouts the poor soldier jumped up his scalp hanging over his face so as completely to blind him; when throwing it back with his hands he ran towards his comrades like a madman frantic exclaiming, 'The bear, the bear!' The mischief, however was done, and was irreparable. The only assistance he could receive was rendered to him by a surgeon, who happened to be present, and who severed the little skin which connected the scalp with the forehead, and then dressed the wound in the best manner he was able. The scalp, when separated from the head, Captain Eurenius described as exactly resembling a peruke. In one sense, the catastrophe was fortunate for the poor soldier. At this time every one in the army was obliged to wear his hair of a certain form and he in consequence, being now without any, immediately got his discharge."

At another skall, when the bear was driven to her last resources, she, being sorely beset, "kept wheeling about from side to side to defend herself against her numerous foes, several of whom she laid prostrate, and would otherwise have injured them, had not her jaw been previously fractured with a ball. Among the party was the wife of a soldier, a very powerful woman of about forty years of age, who greatly distinguished herself on this occasion. Wishing to have a share in the honours of the day, she armed herself with a stout cudgel, with which she hesitated not to give the poor bear a tremendous blow upon the head. The animal, however did not think this treatment quite fair; and not exactly understanding the deference due to the sex sent her heels into the place where her head ought to have been to the no small amusement of the bystanders. Nothing daunted by what had happened the woman caught up another stick, the former having been broken owing to the force of the blow, and again began to belabour the bear; this the beast resented as at first, by again tumbling her over. Still, our Amazon was not satisfied, for, laying hold of a third cudgel (the second, like the first having snapt in two), she renewed her attacks upon Bruin, and in return, had to perform a third somerset in the air. The bear, being at last fairly exhausted from wounds and loss of blood, fell dead amid the shouts of her enemies,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.

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The huntsman, directly after the first shot, presented to his majesty one of the rifles which he carried, and I took back the one that was discharged, when the king fired a second time; and as the bears still remained quiet, the huntsman delivered to him the other rifle, and, took from him the second that was discharged, when his majesty immediately fired a third shot at the bears; but even yet not one of them moved. Upon this, the king would not fire again, but ordered that in case any bear was still alive, the dogs should be set upon it, and for that purpose they were unloosed. But as the dogs did not see the bears or know where the den was, they ran backwards and forwards within the skall-plats, until I was ordered to go to the den to see how matters stood. The bears permitted me to approach within four or five paces, when three of them sprang out, the fourth remaining dead on the spot. Two of those that sprang out, had both been shot through the body, and the third was quite untouched. The two that were wounded were taken by the dogs; but the third, which was not wounded, was driven on to his majesty's skreen, where Colonel Hierta and the other gentlemen of the suite received permission to go and shoot him, and which they accordingly did. His majesty, in the meantime proceeded to the parsonage at Tuna, highly pleased at this extraordinary sport, and at the gratification he experienced in getting three shots at bears in their den, as it was the first time the king had had an opportunity of shooting at any bear in his winter-quarters and which also never happened again. When the hunt was over, his majesty proceeded the next day to Stockholm, and I received permission to shoot the four bears which I had reported to him were ringed in Westmanland, and which I also did three days afterwards on my journey home. In the wood called Har, near Nötbo, there lay a capital bear ringed; but as this bear when the hunt was about half-driven, ran on the people, and severely wounded four or five men, the king ordered that all the dogs, which amounted to about sixty, should be let loose upon him, which was accordingly done, when he at once killed six or seven of them; but he was afterwards mastered by the others, so that I was enabled to give him a couple of thrusts through the body with my hanger, which together with his life, put an end to all his fury and ferocity.' The dogs, in the time of King Frederick, were, to judge by the representation of those animals at Drottningholm, of a very superior kind to what one generally sees in Sweden at the present day. They appear to have been large and powerful brutes, and are represented with spiked collars about their necks, in actual conflict with the bear. These dogs, however, were said, if I remember right, to have come from Germany or Russia. Among other anecdotes relating to Frederick the First that came to my knowledge, the following, which was obligingly furnished to me by [illegible] not be altogether uninteresting: I give it in that gentleman's own words. 'In the year 1737, a skall was organised near the village of Hasta; in the parish of Tierp, in the province of Upland, at which a large bear was found and driven out of his retreat, but did not advance to the king; neither had it escaped through the line of huntsmen. The king displeased at not getting a shot, reprimanded his ranger, or royal huntsman, Schönberg, who conducted the hunt, and insisted that no bear had been roused. In vain did Schönberg allege that several persons had seen the bear, and that he supposed the same was concealed in a hole, under a hill, which lay within the skall-plats; and he requested permission to make another attempt with his men to find him. The king, who did not accede to this proposal, set off, evidently displeased, to the residence of the clergyman in the parish of Heidungi, situated in Westmanland, about thirty miles from Tierp, in order that he might, on the following day, shoot a female bear with two young ones, which were in the neighbourhood. Schönberg, much mortified at this event, asked one of his assistants, a determined man of the name of Hillerstrom, how the king could be convinced that the bear was still remaining in the skall-plat? To which the latter answered, 'If can get made to night, at Ullfors forge, some iron shears (Jern-Saxar), and am furnished with money to pay some strong fellows whom I know, I shall endeavour to take the bear (which is certainly to be found under the hill) alive, and convert him afterwards to Huddunge,' Schönberge, fully convinced of Hillestrom's courage, consented to his wishes; and upon that, drove on to Huddunge, where he had to conduct a hunt. Hillerstrom, provided with the iron shears and strong ropes from the aforesaid forge, proceeded to the hill, kept watch on the bear during the night; and after several vain attempts to get him out. he daringly crept into the hole, and poked him with a long stick upon which the bear rushed past him; but in so doing, from the narrowness of the opening, he gave him a violent squeeze. The people, however, who were placed on the outside, on his bolting from his lair, instantly pressed him down with four iron shears, which they judiciously applied to his neck and loins: and they at the same time gave him a severe blow on the forehead, with the flat or back-side of an axe, which had the effect of stunning and disabling him. The bear was now bound on a sledge, and conveyed to Huddunge parsonage, where the king passed the second night, after he had shot the beforementioned three bears, and was consequently in good humour. Hillerstrom, before daybreak, arrived with the bear, and immediately informed Schönberg of the fortunate result of the undertaking, who requested and obtained permission to see the king as soon as he was awake. Upon which, Schönberg reported that the bear, who at the Tierp hunt had escaped into the cavern under the hill, had been taken by Hillerstrom, and at present lay alive, bound in the court yard. The king, both astonished and pleased desired Hillerstrom to be called in that he might hear his account, how he had captured the bear. After which the king said to Schönberg. Here, I present you with my watch, on condition that you give Hillerstrom your silver one;—and to Hillerstrom, 'You shall be furnished with a new huntsman's uniform and receive from my stud at Stöckholm a good horse. After breakfast, when the king was desirous to shoot the bear, which lay in the middle of the yard, opposite the steps leading into the house, (the German and Swedish huntsmen being formed on opposite sides.) he gave orders that the bear should be unbound, as he wished to shoot him as he ran off; but as the order was not given to any particular huntsman, all stood still, until the king, after some moments of general silence, said to Hillerstrom, 'You took the bear; you will, no doubt, venture to unbind him. As the harmony between the Swedish and German huntsmen was never particularly good, Hillerstöm replied, as he went up to the bear, 'The Germans might surely be able to loosen him, when the Swedes could take him.' Hillerström leisurely cut, with his hunting knife, the cords with which the bear was bound all except one, which remained round the neck; but as he still lay quiet, Hillerstöm gave him a smart lash with his hunting-whip, on the hind quarters: upon which the bear sprang up, with a terrible growl, and was shot by the king ten or twelve paces from the sledge on which he had lain. The king then presented Schönberg with the rifle he had used. At the moment the bear [illegible] ran from their places to a little building in the vicinity; but all the Swedes stood immovable. To prove that the apprehension shewn by the Germans, was unfounded, the king ordered two pigeons to be taken from the dove-cot, the one blue, the other white, which should be thrown up by a German huntsman; at the same time naming which of them should be shot. The huntsman, who cast up both at the same instant, exclaimed, 'The blue, your majesty;' and immediately the king, with his rifle, shot the blue pigeon.'

* * * *

"The king of whom I have just narrated so many anecdotes, had a very large lion presented to him by one of the Barbary powers. There were at this time several bears kept by the butchers about the shambles in Stockholm, and his majesty, being anxious to witness a rencontre between one of these animals and the lion, ordered them to be brought into contact with each other. In the lion's den there were two apartments, into one of which the bear was introduced. On the lion, however getting access to that animal, he found him posted in a corner; when, going up to him, he gave him a slight rap with his paw, as if to see of what materials his visitor was composed. The bear, not liking this kind of salutation, growled, and endeavoured to parry it. This made the lion angry; when 'with one fell swoop,' with his paw, as the story goes, he laid the bear dead at his feet. It is of course idle to make a comparison between the powers of the lion and the bear from the anecdote I have just related. I think, however that there are bears to be found in the Scandinavian forests, that even the lord of the African deserts would find some difficulty in annihilating at a single blow."

The following are more modern anecdotes of bear-hunting even of the present day. In 1790, a skall (that is the surrounding of a tract by a cordon of persons, and driving all the animals, by closing in, to a centre) conducted in the usual way, led to this incident:

"One man, an old soldier, who was attached to the hallet, or stationary division of the skall, thought proper to place himself in advance of the rest in a narrow defile, through which, from his knowledge of the country, he thought it probable the bear would pass. He was right in his conjecture, for the animal soon afterwards made his appearance, and faced directly towards him. On this he levelled and attempted to discharge his piece; but, owing to the morning being wet, the priming had got damp, and the gun missed fire. The bear was now close upon him, though it is probable, that if he had stepped to the one side, he might still have escaped; but, instead of adopting this prudent course, he attempted to drive the muzzle of his gun, to which, however, no bayonet was attached, down the throat of the enraged brute. This attack the bear parried with the skill of a fencing-master; when, after wresting the gun out of the hands of the man, he quickly laid him prostrate. All might still have ended well; for the bear, after smelling at his antagonist, who was lying motionless and holding his breath, as if he had been dead, left him almost unhurt. The animal then went to the gun, which was only at two or three feet distance, and began to overhaul it with his paws. The poor soldier, however, who had brought his musket to the skall contrary to the orders of his officers, and knowing that if it was injured he should be severely punished, on seeing the apparent jeopardy in which it was placed, quietly stretched out his hand and laid hold of one end of it, the bear having it fast by the other. On observing this movement, and that the man in consequence was alive, the bear again attacked him; when seizing him with his teeth by the back of the head, as he was lying with his face to the ground, he tore off the whole of his scalp, from the nape of the neck upwards, so that it merely hung to the forehead by a strip of skin. The poor fellow, who knew that his safety depended upon his remaining motionless, kept as quiet as he was able; and the bear, without doing him much farther injury, laid himself along his body. Whilst this was going forward, many of the people, and Captain Eurenius among the rest, suspecting what had happened, hastened towards the spot, and advanced within twelve or fifteen paces of the scene of action: here they found the bear still lying upon the body of the unfortunate man, sometimes the animal was occupying himself in licking the blood from his bare skull and at others in eyeing the people; all however, were afraid to five thinking either that they might hit the man, or that even if they killed the bear, he might in his last agonies still farther mutilate the poor sufferer. In this position, Captain Eurenius asserted that the soldier and the bear remained [illegible] slowly began to retreat, when, a tremendous fire being opened upon him, he instantly fell dead. On hearing the shouts the poor soldier jumped up his scalp hanging over his face so as completely to blind him; when throwing it back with his hands he ran towards his comrades like a madman frantic exclaiming, 'The bear, the bear!' The mischief, however was done, and was irreparable. The only assistance he could receive was rendered to him by a surgeon, who happened to be present, and who severed the little skin which connected the scalp with the forehead, and then dressed the wound in the best manner he was able. The scalp, when separated from the head, Captain Eurenius described as exactly resembling a peruke. In one sense, the catastrophe was fortunate for the poor soldier. At this time every one in the army was obliged to wear his hair of a certain form and he in consequence, being now without any, immediately got his discharge."

At another skall, when the bear was driven to her last resources, she, being sorely beset, "kept wheeling about from side to side to defend herself against her numerous foes, several of whom she laid prostrate, and would otherwise have injured them, had not her jaw been previously fractured with a ball. Among the party was the wife of a soldier, a very powerful woman of about forty years of age, who greatly distinguished herself on this occasion. Wishing to have a share in the honours of the day, she armed herself with a stout cudgel, with which she hesitated not to give the poor bear a tremendous blow upon the head. The animal, however did not think this treatment quite fair; and not exactly understanding the deference due to the sex sent her heels into the place where her head ought to have been to the no small amusement of the bystanders. Nothing daunted by what had happened the woman caught up another stick, the former having been broken owing to the force of the blow, and again began to belabour the bear; this the beast resented as at first, by again tumbling her over. Still, our Amazon was not satisfied, for, laying hold of a third cudgel (the second, like the first having snapt in two), she renewed her attacks upon Bruin, and in return, had to perform a third somerset in the air. The bear, being at last fairly exhausted from wounds and loss of blood, fell dead amid the shouts of her enemies,

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MANNERS OF THE DAY.

The Manners of the Day, 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1830. Colburn and Bentley.

There is scarcely anything in the domestic history of a civilized country more worthy of observation than the perpetual change which occurs in manners and opinion; each succeeding mode presenting features essentially different from those which characterised its predecessor. This variety in the external usages of life, and in the pretences of opinion, is the more remarkable, since the actual state of society, as regards its private pursuits and its moral condition, remains nearly the same, especially among those who possess the advantages of high birth and wealth. From the reign of Charles the Second to the present hour, there is little difference in the essential, though in the characteristics of high life: lords and ladies have, for the most part, been luxurious, prodigal, dissipated, and incontinent; and whether their outward manners have been sketched to the life by the comic dramatists (male and *female*, whose scandalous representations were the admiration of the town in the reign of the merry monarch, or whether they are designed (with equal fidelity as regards the *surface*) by the decorous muse of Cumberland, and other of the last generation, —it may safely be affirmed, and it is capable of proof, that there is little or no difference in the actual amount of virtue and vice extant in successive races of what are called "*the quality*." Still, the outward manifestation of manners is highly amusing; and pictures of it, by a competent hand, are useful, not only to the man of the world, but to the philosophical observer: to one, as acquainting him with details which it is at least convenient he should know; and to the other, as affording scope for speculation on the ingenuity by which the same thing is able, chameleon like, to change its colours.

The present manners of the society here referred to have seldom been sketched with the spirit and grace of the volumes before us; and the picture offered to our contemplation certainly gives us a high idea of the refinement of personal deportment, and of the light and gay wit which, it would seem, distinguished the conversation of persons in high life. In the latter particular, however, we should be cautious how we admit the evidence of the fair writer of this novel, whose sparkling talent may invest folly and fashion with a gaiety and wit it does not possess.

But if in this it be necessary to receive her evidence with something of distrust, we think the other parts of her sketches—such as those which regard the deeper and more secret state of society in the high places—may be relied on, as drawn too truly from actual life: and, so may those delineations which to wit, the haughty countess, whose dissipation and guilt invest her with a tragic dignity—the lively *belle esprit*, hovering forever, in words and actions, on the borders of vice, without committing herself—the male *roué* ready to weep over a day not signalised by mischief,—the *parvenu*, wasting his money in ineffectual attempts to become one of the *élite*—the match-making mother who can possibly co-exist with 20,000*l.* a-year—and the young wife who is compelled to listen to doctrines which render it *mauvais ton* to love and respect her husband. The interest of the narration, indeed, mainly consists in the history of a personage of the last description, Lady Willersdale, one of the heroines (for there are two), soon after her marriage with a nobleman high in the ministry is solicited by the libertine persuasions of a Colonel Seymour. From the danger of these advances she is rescued by the retirement of the husband from the administration, and by his subsequent visit to his ancestral estates in Ireland. In this part of the story, the other heroine is introduced; and here the current of the tale is a little dashed with romance—a departure from the actual fidelity of the other parts of the narrative, which is not altogether agreeable to our taste. The guardian of Florence Dudley is a poetical enthusiast, given to vain reveries and mystical theories; and he details a wild story, in which it is impossible not to see that he industriously assisted in bringing his troubles on himself. Of the mischief which results from an early and German mysticism! Lady Willersdale, having imbibed, with the pure air of the Irish hills, an abundant stock of virtue and firmness, returns to town with Florence Dudley, who has been consigned, by her guardian, to the care of her ladyship. In London, however, the old snares are set again for Lady Willersdale Colonel Seymour, now ennobled by a title, renews his licentious addresses, and persecutes with his love, not also Lady Willersdale but her young charge, Florence; and a guilty restraint is avoided only by a sudden disclosure, which, not to forestall the reader's surprise, we will not detail. This main subject is diversified by under plots, and by a variety of characters: some of the comic personifications would not disgrace the author of the *School for Scandal*. The highly-wrought portraiture of Lady Danvers is in another mood—beautiful, ambitious, fascinating, dark, and profligate, she stands out in the picture, like a Circe, into whose spells one might the more wilfully cast one's-self, in proportion to the obviousness of the danger. We scarcely recollect any thing more striking than the description of a fete at the villa of this lady; during which Lady Willersdale is betrayed into the seductive toils of Seymour. Isabella Vyvyan is a delightful rattle, who keeps up the badinage of conversation with an untiring spirit; and old Lady Mordaunt, with her accommodating morals and perpetual allusions to the wisdom of her daughter Lilfield, is a dowager of the genuine sort. We must find room for a specimen of this worthy lady.

LADY MORDAUNT.

"In one respect Lady Mordaunt's deportment fully justified her alarms. Her raptures a aspect of her daughter's brilliant establishment were unbounded; but she began to lament with vociferous eagerness the irregularity and extravagance which Helen's inexperience must necessarily introduce into its details; and to expose her own theory of domestic economy with a parsimonious minuteness, that would have done honour to the white-soup housekeeper. Fortunately, the gentlemen were engrossed by the discussion of a theoretical pamphlet upon *political* economy, by a new author—one of those miraculous aloes, whose blossoming, men run to stare at for a day, and whose insipid leaves regain the next their original obscurity. Lady Mordaunt's next step was to visit the luxurious retirement of Lady Willersdale's own apartments; to marvel at its splendours; and to expatiate on the happiness of the possessor of so many mother-o-pearl combs and agate brushes. But even the sterling glory of the casket of diamonds did not subdue her restless curiosity touching the dormitorial capabilities of the mansion. Till she had ascertained that there was a spare bed open to her speculations for 'dear Jane,' the daughter of the Mordaunt succession house, whose presentation was fixed for the following spring she did not concede her perfect and unqualified approbation to the arrangements in Hamilton Place. 'What a lovely harp—sandal-wood and steel!—French, of course?—I hope, my dear Helen, it is not an extravagance of yours?—Your own old favorite double action, which your father so generously gave up to you on your marriage, was a most superior instrument!' 'The tone of this little *bijou* is excellent. It was a *gelanterie* from Lady Danvers.' 'Oh! if it is her ladyship's selection, it must be perfect. And by the way, Helen, you can have no occasion, for the old harp now, with this treasure in your hands. Poor Jane is always missing it.' 'My dear mamma, it shall be sent down to my sister kind to you, my dear; I hope you omit no occasion of cultivating her friendship. Those kind of people are easily conciliated by a little delicate subservience to their whims. My daughter Lilfield was observing to me, only the other day, of how much use Lady Danvers might be to the girls. Poor Jane will be looking to you to help her about Almacks.' 'I recollect that my sister formerly entertained a very indifferent opinion of her character.' 'Hush! my dear Helen—hush! How do you know that your maid is not in the next room? One cannot be too cautious in speaking of character:—personality is as dangerous as it is vulgar. My daughter Lilfield very sensibly observes, that we should talk of things, and not of persons.' 'Believe me, she has not always adhered to her own maxim in Lady Danver's case.' 'My dear, your sister is a very well judging woman. Her family increases; she has already several daughters, most of them promising to be ugly. Now, I only ask you whether she would be wise, under such circumstances, to neglect a woman holding Lady Danvers's place in society?' 'With due deference to the ugliness of my little nieces, I should say—certainly. With her opinion of Honoria's character, my sister, as the guardian of her daughters, has a double motive for shunning such an acquaintance.' 'Your argument only proves, my dear Helen, how little you know of the world; I had hoped, indeed, that your intercourse with the circle in which you are so fortunate as to move, would give you a clearer insight into things. Nothing can exceed the impertinence of presuming to give laws to society; any person whom you find favoured by its good opinion, you have no right to suppose unworthy the distinction. It argues a very uncharitable persuasion of one's own merit, to be the first to throw the stone, and fix the stigma of reprobation upon another—as my daughter Lilfield very sensibly observes.' 'Pray do not suppose, mamma, that I affect such a severity of matronly virtue. I am only curious to know by what process Honoria's character has become bleached at Beech Park. I once heard it *hinted* down to the lowest degree of degradation; and I should be glad to hear how Anna Maria had managed to hint it up again.' 'My dear Lady Willersdale,' said her mother, with earnest solemnity, 'let me beg of you to make this the great rule of your conduct in your association with the world—that every woman who lives under her husband's protection, has a right to be considered a woman of character. It was the regulation established by the late Queen Charlotte—the purity of whose court was proverbial. Your husband's mother was a lady-in waiting; ask *him*, and he will tell you that no interest or influence could ever persuade her majesty to receive a *divorcée*, or a natural daughter; but no objection was ever made to the appearance at court of a woman living with her husband, let her conduct be what it might.' 'How important it must have been in those days to secure an alliance with a man of a mean spirit, or unobservant mind! How necessary to add hypocrisy to one's other vices—You must surely have read that hypocrisy is *l'unhomage que vice rend a la virtue*!' 'very despicable tribute.' 'Perhaps so, but not the less vital to the interests of society. Now there is you sister Lilfield! I do not know a woman more strict in her own conduct, or more scrupulous respecting family character in general; but she has had a difficult part, *very* difficult part to play among her neighbours at Beech Park. You remember the pretty place on the hill, about a mile from Durham,—a white house with an avenue, and fine conservatories, and every thing respectable about it? Well, who do you think took it last year? Why that unhappy daughter of our Kentish neighbour, Mrs. Worsley, who ran away from her husband—.' 'With a cousin, to whom she had been engaged from her infancy, and during whose absence in the Peninsula, she was compelled to marry old Admiral Vyse. Yes; I remember it all: she was divorced.' 'And is now married to her seducer. They live entirely in the country, and, as I understand, in the most quiet and respectable manner. She has a village school, which, I am told, equals that one at Beech Park; but I never say so before Anna Maria, for you know it is her weak point. Well, my dear, when these people settled themselves in Durham, poor Mrs. Worsley overpersuaded me to write to Lady Lilfield, and remind her, that her daughter had once been her playfellow, and that her humility and penitence almost equalled her former offences; in short, that any notice conferred upon her from Beech Park would be a serious obligation to the whole family, and a Christian mercy to the unhappy creature.' 'Poor Mrs. Worsley! her pride must have been bitterly rebuked by writing such a letter.' 'And your sister really shewed so much character—so much nerve—for her's was a very trying predicament. She wrote me an answer—and it was a very sensible well-worded letter,—just such a one as I could shew the Worsley's, she wrote me that she had always held the example of her late majesty a mirror of domestic virtue; and that as queen she could give no countenance to vice by receiving no *divorcée* at her court, she felt herself under the necessity of declining Mrs. Meynell's visits at Beech Park! Now that is what I call character—presence of mind.' '*Mind!*' reiterated Lady Willersdale, throwing down the rose she had been unconsciously tearing to pieces; and my sister, too, who attends all the public days at Delvile castle! 'But my dear, the Duchess of Delvile, notorious as she is, lives under the protection of her husband.' 'An honour shared by her grace with half a dozen *ci devant* housemaids. Lord Willersdale assures me mamma, that the conduct of that woman is a disgrace to her sex.' 'Pray, my dear, speak lower. Why I own my daughter Lilfield saw such things going on between her and Sir Ralph Harberton last year when she was staying at the castle, as absolutely horrified her. But then, you know the duke is lord-lieutenant of the county; besides, Anna Maria is undeviating in her rules of conduct.' The tap of Vernon, the accomplished groom of the chambers, announcing dinner, fortunately interrupted Lady Willersdale's comment of reply.

We had marked several other passages for quotation, but our room is exhausted. We have been much pleased with the grace, orginality, and spirit of the work. The romantic episode indeed as we have already said is an impertinence in a story describing the actual state of modern society. The barbarous mixture of the French and English languages is another fault, but this was necessary, we suppose, in order to give a representation of the mode of fashionable parlance. With regard to character and incident, we may venture to predict that this production will be frequently resorted to, not only as furnishing a degree of amusement seldom to be met with in books of this class, but as an authentic record *of the Manners of the Day*, particularly of the state of female society in the present time, which we think has never been so thoroughly examined and so attractively depicted. It is, in the true sense of the words, a lady's book.—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

MISCELLANEA.

MARRIAGE FEASTS CHINA.—Shortly after a marriage has been celebrated, several dinners are given by the parents of the newly-married couple? and, on these occasions, after dinner, the bride is shown to the guests for a few minutes in close approach, though no one, except her nearest relations, is allowed to speak to her. I once had the good fortune to be invited, together with three other Europeans, to a dinner of this kind, and the husband took some pains to show us his wife, who was handsome, by holding a candle close to her face for some time. He then put it on the floor, to show us her beautiful small feet, of only five to six inches long; I confess I did not admire them, as she could not stand on them without the aid of two maid-servants, who supported her on either side. She appeared about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and not in the least embarrassed; although, as is customary, her eyes were kept fixed on the floor whilst the Europeans were near her. However, female curiosity got the better of old custom, and she could not refrain from taking a glance at us, to see what kind of animal was that *fan-qui*! she, no doubt, had heard represented as a terrible devil. Her eyes were black and sparkling; altogether, she was the prettiest-faced Chinese woman of the better sort that I had seen; for, in general, they are far from being handsome. I was told she was of a good family, but not very rich; the parents of the young man having chosen her for her beauty, a circumstance very rare in China, where matches are almost always made from interested motives. These feasts continue several days, always accompanied by theatrical entertainments, and kept up on both sides (the women having their parties apart) until all the friends and relations are amply regaled.—*Dobell's Travels.*

WONDERS OF ART.—A physician, who gave his testimony in an insurance case, succintly described the consequence of the antiphlogistic method of practise;—"I saw her in a morning; I ordered a blister to the neck, an evaporating lotion to the head, and a fever mixture to be taken every fours hours, saw her again between seven and eight the same evening. *She was than dead.* I expressed the greatest *surprise!*" What naivete!

EDUCATION ABROAD.—These who think that Great Britain cannot afford schools good enough for the instruction of their particular boobies, ought to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of ready money before they try the *Institutes* of learned, pious, and moral neighbours in France. For want of such a caution on the part of the guardians of an English youth, his amiable pedagogue, of the apt name of *Le Noir* (*Hic Niger est*), who stands, by virtue of his solemn trust, *in loco parentis*, rammed the unfortunate boy into goal, by way of giving him the finishing touch in the science of French philosophy.

AN EXPENSIVE RELIGION.—It appears from a paragraph in one of the papers that the Jews not only contribute generally to the maintenance of the synagogue, and of the Ministers who officiate therein, but that such of them as choose to join in the petition of any particular prayer which may be offered also put money on the plate as an evidence of their intention. On a late occasion, in S. Alban's-place, when prayers were offered up for the recovery of the King, an unusually large contribution was levied from the congregation, proving if it be true that a Jew's heart is in his money that the London Hebrews are sincere in their loyalty, and, therefore, entitled to the privileges which they

TO MR. O'CONNELL ON HIS PROPOSED LAW

O Daniel, most veracious youth,
Why is the gist of thy Bill,
That all, who speak the naked truth,
Are innocent of libel?
Methinks, that to a lawyer's taste,
'Twould be more gratifying
If truth were still in Courts disgrac'd:
Where folk do thrive by lying.

PAT PRY.

To "RESPECTABLE SOCIETY"—Take notice, ye who are married and intend to get separate, that you have no time to lose, inasmuch as Thomas Spring Rice, Esq., M. P., hath given notice of bringing in a Bill for the purpose of rivetting the chains of all such, so as that man and wife shall keep together, in spite of frontal collosities and other impediments, so long as they both shall live.

TWISS TWITTED.—It was very unfeeling of Lord John Russell, who is himself so great a *writer*, to reprove Mr. Twiss for delivering an *extemporary* speech with the help of very copious notes. But it was more unfair of the newspaper writer who attributed this Horatian measure to a design to speak against time, so as to enable Mr. Holmes to bring up the awkward squad for a division. A gentleman who came so completely forearmed, no matter how great *a Tory* in other respects, ought not in common justice to have been set down as an *improvisatore*.

are now anxious to obtain.

FOLLIES OF FASHION.—They say that the Earl of Glengall is going out to the Cape of Good Hope to rule the Hottentots. What lively [illegible] the Caffree will be, when they have received [illegible] lessons from an *Irish tutor*.

THE PRINCE OF THE TROCADERO.—The Dauphin is a great man most undoubtedly—at a review—The expedition to Algiers cannot sail from Toulon until he has inspected it, and then the glory of the enterprise, should glory indeed [illegible] thereof, will shadow his Royal [illegible] Spanish laurels. It is ar[illegible] *Delphini*.

HAND AND GLOVE.—A number [illegible] were reprimanded by the swearing-office[illegible] beth-street, for not taing off their gloves before they took the book in their hands. To what purpose is this ceremony? Surely the glove is very often *the honester skin*.

LUIC ORDER.—"An inquest was held on the body of Joseph Roberts, Esq., before Mr. Caines and a respectable Jury, whose death was occasioned by the upsetting of the Bath and Exeter mail."—*English paper.* Ditto, ditto.

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